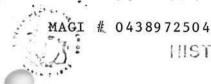
B-3897



# HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION - PART 1

(Purso int to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

It structions. Appreciant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application from trastheir received iP L 94 455). Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the reverse side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriare State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year, and may be sent separately or with Part 2

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFIC	CANCE	12	63 <b>x</b> 12
1 NAME OF PROPERTY	77 47 X(6		* 1
Address of property Street 606-60615 Cat	thedral Street .	EBSEC S TESTERAL	
Cay Baltimore County	Sta	me Maryland	Zip Code . 21202
Name of historic 3 strict in which property is located	National Register Hi Baltimore City Histo		
2 DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE— (see instructions for map and photograph requirement	of a rose reverse acts if the essary)		
SEE ATTACHED SHEETS		i po	
3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:			
tase reverse side is ries essery.	386		
SEE ATTACHED SHEETS			
Date of construction (if known) C. 1850	X Original site - 3 Move	d Date of alterations (if known	c. 1930
ME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:			
Name Sommers and Sommers , C	c/o Milton Sommers		
Street 874 Park Avenue			
cmyBaltimore			
Telephone Number idiring day) Area Code _ (30]	1) 728-1400		
I hereby attest that the information I have provided is	to the best of my knowledge correct	and that I am owner of the prope	ny described above
Synalure Prepared by: Barbara Hoff, I 14 Light Street	Dalsemer, Calzen and a t, Haltimore, Maryland	ssociates, Inc.	Date
For office use only		•	
The structure described above is included within the bour the district	ndaries of the National Register historic	district and \ contributes \ does	not contribute to the character of
The structure (rappears, ) does not appear to meet Natio Register in accord with the Department of the Interior pr		CFR 60 6) and 11 will likely [3 will.	not be nominated to the National
The structure is located in a district which Tappears 1 do hated to the National Register in accord with Department of strict.	res not appear to meet National Register ( if the Interior procedures (30 CFR 60), an	Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60 ( d. , appears 7) does not appear to r	contribute to the character of said
State Value Preservation Officer	* *** **** * ***	The state of the s	Daie 3-11-82
This property has been evaluated according to the criteria section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954	a and procedures set forth by the Departr	nent of the Interior (36 CFR 67) and	d if subject to depreciation under
Tis hereby certified a historic structure , does not contribute to the character of the historic dis	strict and does not ment certification as	a historic structure. Reasons givi	en on the attached sheet
omnature			Duta
Keeper of the Numbrat Register			. Date

Page 2

Name/address	of Property:	606-6065 Cathedral	Street, Bal	ltimore, M	aryland 2120	)2
/address	of Owner: Somm	ers & Sommers, 824	Park Avenue	, Baltimo	re, Maryland	21202
					Telephone: (3	301) 728-1400
Prepared by:	Barbara Hoff,	Dalsemer, Catzen a	nd Associate	es, Inc.		
14 Light Str	eet, Baltimore,	Maryland 21202		20	Telephone: (3	801) 837-3691

### DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

606-606% Cathedral Street, although refaced in the late 1920's or early 1930's, still maintains the architectural character of the Mount Vernon Historic District. It harmonizes with the other, unaltered rowhouses, and in this sense contributes to the overall historic environment of the district. The building is a three bay, three story Colonial Revival detached house built of masonry with a Flemish bond brick facade, high basement, and shed roof. 606% is a one bay, three story addition with the same details.

The basement has a coursed dressed face ashlar facade with a window in the southern and central bays. These windows are wood one by one casements with plain wrought iron grills in front. Stone steps lead in the northern bay, and they have a plain iron balustrade with a turned newel. The doorway has a stone architrave surround with shoulders, a central keystone, and a cornice above. The entrance itself consists of solid double wood doors each having a single oval panel with ornate molded panels.

The first floor windows have tall, attenuated nine over nine wood double hung sashes with stone subsills, flat arches, and keystones. There is a plain iron window box in front of each window. Tripartite aluminum storm windows cover each window. The second and third story windows are all six over six double hung wood windows with the same details as the first floor, except the storm windows are one over one. The windows become shorter at each upper story. Above the third story is a simple stone fascia and cornice, and a brick parapet above.

On the south, 606% is attached with the same style and materials of 606. The doorway has a coursed ashlar base and a flat arch with a keystone above. The solid wood door has a three light wood transom above. The windows above are identical in detail to the upper stories of 606, but are on different levels with smaller dimensions.

The top has single brick coping.

The south elevation of 606 Cathedral Street has 606½ attached to it; 606½ extends back approximately two bays and is built of common bond brick, with no openings. The main structure of 606, is built of common bond brick with two bays of four over four wood windows with wood sills, metal strip lintels, and storm windows. There are two end chimneys on the south wall. The north wall of 606 has an iron fire escape on its face, and the windows' details are unobservable. An alley runs adjacent to this wall having cast and wrought iron double doors. There is a two bay wide, six bay long, three story high back building. Its southern windows have six over six double hung wood sashes with stone sills and flat arches. On the first floor there are iron screens; on the second, aluminum windows. The third floor has six by six wood casement windows. Above that there is a corbelled brick cornice. The central two bays have an iron fire escape extending down them, with two tall interior end chaps on either side of the two bays. The west wall of this structure has an aluminum stand door on the first floor. On the second floor there is a single window identical to the other second floor windows. Two windows on the third floor are identical to the other third floor ones. The north wall is attached to another structure.

STORIC TRESERVATION	CERTIFICATION	APPLICATION	- PART	1 -	continued.

me/address of Property: 606-606% Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

# SCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Behind the back building there are two connected carriage houses built of common bond tick. A hyphen connects the main house with the north carriage house. This hyphen is one tory high, two bays wide. In one bay, there is a louvered wood window, wood sill, and iron treen. The other bay has an original wood paneled door. (The cornice above these bays is robelled brick.) The north carriage house is one story high, two bays wide and two bays ong, with a shed roof. The southern carriage house has the same form.

The east wall of the northern house connected with this hyphen has a single bay with a lain wood door having double course rowlock segmental arch above. The east wall of the outhern house has a single six over six double hung wood window with a rowlock sill, metal trip lintel and wood shutters.

The southern wall of the northern house has two bays of six over six double hung wood indows, with wood sills and double course rowlock segmental arches. The southern wall of the outhern house has no openings.

The west walls of these houses are continuous, and divided by piers into three bays. Wood cams support the wall above. There are two windows in the party wall of the structures, the the sashes removed. The buildings both have parapets above the roofs with wood and arra cotta coping. The parapet of the southern house has been altered at some point. The orthor wall of the northern carriage house is attached to another structure.

The interior still retains its original rowhouse plan of rooms organized in a line parallel a circulation axis, and the rooms have been converted into apartments with a variety of inface finishes applied during recent years. The vestibule floor retains parquetry of several afferent colored marbles. This vestibule is heavily detailed with paneled walls and ceilings, chair rail and foliated crown molding. Extremely elaborate wood doors from the vestibule into be house have a single molded panel with central cartouches at the doorknobs. The main allway has a wood chair rail, a plaster ceiling medallion, and a crown molding. The taircase is paneled and has an open bracketed face string and a molded newel. The balusters turned. There is a very ornate mirror just above the chair rail. The first floor doors we elaborate surrounds with a very decorative floral motif above their heads. The stair anding between the first and second floor also has an ornate mirror.

A typical apartment has a simple baseboard and crown molding, architrave surrounds on the benings, and paneled wood doors. The floors are natural wood, and some original mantels emain, notably Italianate block, polished marble mantel with fluted pilasters and a very cylized fascia beneath its shelf. Another mantel features Colonial Revival details.

The conversion of this structure into an apartment house is typical of the area which ow consists mainly of professional offices and apartments. In general, the building still etains its original character in its materials, scale, plan, proportion, and details. As result, the building augments the special environment of the Mount Vernon Historic District.

## TATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of 606-606; Cathedral Street lies in its architectural contribution to the environment of the Mount Vernon Historic District.

The Mount Vernon Historic District is both a Baltimore City District and, in part, a National Register Historic Landmark District. Mount Vernon was the first Historic District in Baltimore City, designated in 1964 and expanded five times to the current boundaries, which have been certified by the Department of the Interior for purposes of the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. The ordinance creating the Mount Vernon Historic District also established the Baltimore City Commission for Historic and Architectural Preservation to oversee all changes within the District and to recommend other areas and buildings in the City for historic designation. The Historic District and the Commission were outgrowths of the Mount-Vernon Urban Renewal Plan, one of the City's estliest efforts to incorporate preservation and renovation of existing structures with new development. The current Historic District now encompasses two Diban Renewal Areas: Mount Vernon and Midtown-Belvedere.

The Mount Vernon Historic District grew from the early 19th century through the retains structures--residential, early 20th, century and commercial. religious -- from that time. The area was Baltimore's most fashionable neighborhood and as such includes some of the finest architecture in the City, built for wealthy residents, congregations, and institutions, and designed by architects of local and national renown. The greater portion of the district was once the estate of John Eager Howard, revolutionary war patriot and statesman. His mansion, Belvidere, was located at what is now the 1000 block of North Calvert Street. The centerpiece of the district is the Washington Monument and Mount Vernon Place. The monument is the first formal monument erected to commemorate George Washington and is one of the finest examples of monumental architecture in the country. It was erected from 1815 to 1829 and designed by Robert Mills, one of the first American born and trained architects in the country. The development of the squares known as Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place, dates from the 1830's, when the land was subdivided by Howard's heirs, who then built some of the first houses. Prior to the construction of the monument and the development of the squares, brick working class houses were built on Tyson Street, Read Street and North Howard Street, the earliest dating from These buildings still exist, some are residences and others have been converted to antique shops. The houses on Hamilton Street date from 1820 and were designed by Robert Cary Long Sr. the architect of the Peale Museum and Davidge Hall.

The area which is now the Historic District continued to develop. Baltimore's prominent and wealthy residents moved north to the rural area because the land around the harbor was rapidly becoming industrialized and because the City was oded with immigrants, who flocked to Baltimore to work in the newly established industries. Construction continued to take place in the 1880's and 1890's after the Howard estate had been sold. By the early 20th century, Mount Royal Avenue and parts of Howard Street had been developed, completing the construction in the district.

B-3897 606-606 1/2 Cathedral Street Block 0532, Lot 004 Baltimore City Baltimore East Quad.

